

To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

FARM SITUATION AND GENERAL BUSINESS
ACTIVITY

1950 OUTPUT OF GOODS AND SERVICES 7 PERCENT ABOVE 1949

Tentative estimates indicate that total cash receipts from farm marketings in 1950 were only a little below the 28.1 billion dollars received by farmers in 1949. Output of all goods and services in 1950 was 7 percent greater than in 1949 and close to the record reached during World War II. The physical volume of goods produced was 11 percent greater than in the preceding year, while total output of services was up about 4 percent. Agricultural production dropped 2 percent from 1949 and 3 percent from 1948 largely as a result of a decline in crop production, especially cotton. Crop production in 1950 was about 4-1/2 percent below 1949, while output of livestock and livestock products was up 2 percent.

More industrial goods were produced in 1950 than in any other year in history except the war years 1943-45. The Federal Reserve Board's monthly index of industrial production averaged 200 (1935-39=100) in 1950, 14 percent above 1949 and 4 percent greater than in 1948. Output expanded steadily throughout the year, responding during the first half to a general recovery in civilian demand and, during the second half to an even stronger civilian demand supplemented by growing defense requirements stemming from the Korean outbreak. By year end, industrial production had increased 18 percent above the level of January, and 9 percent above June.

The Demand and Price Situation, BAE, January 31, 1951, p. 6.

SOUTH CHANGING AT FAST RATE; TEXTILES TAKE PROMINENT PART IN GREAT FORWARD
MOVEMENT

The matchless progress of the South during the past decade is depicted by the following facts, according to the 1950 edition of the Blue Book of Southern Progress. "During the ten-year span, economic activity of the 16 southern states, as a region, moved upward to previously unknown heights. Aggregate dollar value of southern business volume of all types increased 245 percent.

During the same period, similar business volume for the entire United States increased 210 percent. Increase for the total of all other regions outside the South was slightly under 200 percent. Further significance is to be noted in the record of manufacturing growth in the South. Increase for southern manufacturing during the 10-year spread was 248 percent.

The conclusion is inescapable: Manufacturing leads the way in a growing region; and, as manufacturing grows, so grows the entire economy. Reasoning as well as statistics support this conclusion. Expanded processing industry causes expanded demand for raw material. Greater processing output calls for greater distributive facilities.

Thus, as manufacturing grows, so grow railway, airway, waterway, and highway transportation facilities; so grow power plants and communication facilities; so grow banks and other financial institutions upon which all commerce depends for the monetary sinews of productivity.

So grow foreign and domestic trade marts; and most important of all, so grow the incomes, personal and corporate, that redound from the multiple activities of dynamic industrial development."

Table 1.- Increase in manufacturing in the South for specified years 1/

Year	Number plants	Number wage earners	Payrolls
1949.....	57,283	3,066,800	\$7,573,100,000
1939.....	38,980	1,765,064	1,522,473,000
Increase.....	18,303	1,301,736	\$6,050,627,000

CASH FARM INCOME

	Total Cash Income
1949 (Marketings).....	\$8,966,300,000
1939	2,763,019,000
	<u>\$6,203,281,000</u>

BANKING RESOURCES

	Number banks	
1947.....	4,988	\$33,761,300,000
1939.....	4,913	10,332,877,000
Increase.....	75	<u>\$23,428,423,000</u>

1/ From the 1950 Blue Book of Southern Progress.

American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Dec. 14, 1950, p.24.

C O T T O N L I N T

PROSPECTS FOR 1951-52 WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

The outlook for cotton next season is governed in a large measure by developments in connection with the currently unsettled state of world political affairs and the repercussions of defense programs. It seems that a higher degree of employment of productive resources generally will increase competition for labor and other factors, such as manufactured materials, fuel, etc., involved in the production of both cotton and textiles in 1951-52. The situation will vary from country to country but there is reason to suppose that cotton producing and consuming countries which are most highly industrialized, will find this problem most pressing. In this connection, it may be noted that consumption (and the international trade associated with it) may be affected to a greater extent than production. In both cases, however, a more extensive use of the factors involved may raise the limits which they might otherwise impose. The yield of production may of course also vary from natural causes.

On the assumption that United States hopes are realized, world production might advance to as much as 34 million bales as compared to 27 million bales during the current season, otherwise, it would seem not unreasonable to look forward to a

world crop of possibly 32 million bales. If, as is earlier envisaged, the world carryover at the end of the current season amounts to no more than 11.5 million bales, (compared to 16.5 million bales at the beginning of the season) the world supply would nevertheless be comfortably enhanced by the advent of a 34 million bale crop. On the other hand if a crop of 32 million bales or less is harvested, the total supply in 1951-52 may be scarcely as large as in 1950-51.

"Cotton", International Cotton Advisory Committee, Jan.-Feb. 1951, p. 17.

1950 COTTON CONSUMPTION UP 29 PERCENT OVER 1939; MAN-MADE FIBERS UP 212 PERCENT

In a condensed analysis of the supply-demand picture of the United States textile fibers, Mr. Stanley B. Hunt of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., has prepared a table to show U. S. consumption of 4 textile fibers for several calendar years. This information is given in table 1. The 1950 figures cover the full year and are mainly based on 9 months' actual data for rayon and cotton, 8 months' data for silk, and on the first 7 months figures for wool. It is interesting to note that the projected 1950 consumption of these 4 textile fibers is 6.7 billion pounds, up 49 percent over prewar 1939, 4 percent greater than postwar peak year of 1946, and only 2 percent less than the all-time record total consumption during the war-time year 1942.

On the poundage basis, the indicated 1950 consumption of all fibers will be greater than it was in 1939, except in the case of silk. Further, all fibers will show a consumption increase from 1949 to 1950, but only in the case of rayon and the other man-made fibers will 1950 be at an all-time record level. From 1939 to 1950, changes that have taken place in poundage consumption are: silk, minus 79 percent; cotton, plus 29 percent; apparel class wool, plus 47 percent; total four-fiber consumption, plus 49 percent; carpet class wool, plus 89 percent; and the man-made fibers, plus 212 percent, or more than triple the 1939 figure.

Table 2.- Consumption data on four textile fibers, United States, for specified calendar years

	1950 1/	1949	1946	1942	1939	1950 1/	1949	1946	1942	1939
	Million of Pounds					Percent of Total				
COTTON...	4,675	3,851	4,803	5,637	3,630	69.4	70.6	74.0	81.6	80.1
SILK.....	10	5	7	5	47	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0
WOOL.....	615	516	748	616	396	9.1	9.4	11.5	8.9	8.8
Apparel..	420	354	620	572	293	6.2	6.5	9.5	8.3	6.5
Carpet...	195	162	128	44	103	2.9	2.9	2.0	0.6	2.3
MAN-MADE..	1,435	1,082	931	647	460	21.3	19.9	14.4	9.4	10.1
Rayon...	1,310	991	875	621	459	19.4	18.2	13.5	9.0	10.1
Other 2/	125	91	56	26	1	1.9	1.7	0.9	0.4	-
4-FIBERS	6,735	5,454	6,489	6,905	4,533	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Estimated.

2/ The Other Man-Made Fibers include glass fiber, acrylic fiber, nylon, polyethylene fiber, polyvinyl-acetate fiber, dynel, saran, and protein fiber.

Papers of the Amer. Assn. of Textile Technologists, Dec. 1950, p. 247.

LAND OF COTTON SEEN SHIFTING FROM DIXIE TO WESTERN STATES

If present trends continue very much longer—and there is no indication they will be reversed—Dixie can no longer be called the land of cotton. The simple fact is that cotton, such a road to easy wealth in the South after Eli Whitney invented his cotton gin, is taking the advice of Horace Greeley and going West. The trend has been under way for sometime. Whenever the acreage of cotton is not controlled by the Government, the Southwest and the Far West growers usually increase their acreage substantially.

For the 1951 crop there are no controls. This is because there is a very severe shortage of cotton in the face of defense preparations, rising civilian demand, and mounting requirements for exports to Marshall Plan countries. With acreage controls suspended for the present, the Far West and Texas farmers will be able to plant all the cotton they want; the Southeast is inclined to take it for granted that its share of the cotton crop will drop again this year. For a generation the Southeast has been trying to get away from a one-crop economy, and in the past 20 years it has made amazing strides in this direction. Today it grows almost as much cotton on half the acreage as 2 decades ago. A sizeable livestock industry has arisen, and agriculturists see a great future in this because of the Southeast's mild climate and the increasing acreage devoted to permanent year-round pasturage.

Journal of Commerce, Jan. 29, 1951, p. 52.

RAW COTTON PRICE INCREASES; MILL MARGINS DECLINE

The delivered at mill price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton on Jan. 15 increased to 46.19 cents, and stood 1,343 points higher than the same month a year ago. The mid-month price for Feb. 1951 was not available. The average price for cloth from 1 pound of cotton increased to 94.41 cents in Feb., 1.53 cents higher than the previous month. The January average mill margins decreased a fraction of a cent. Feb. prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting increased three-fourths of a cent, while osnaburg (36" 2.35 yard) increased 1 cent, and printcloth (38-1/2" 5.35 yard) decreased .30 cent.

Table 3.— Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins in cents

	Feb. 15 : 1951 :	Jan. : 1951 :	Dec. : 1950 :	Nov. : 1950 :	Feb. 1950 :
Cotton, Middling 15/16 th	:	:	:	:	:
delivered at mills. lb.....	-	46.19	44.53	44.47	33.57
Rayon, viscose staple	:	:	:	:	:
equivalent price 1/ lb.....	35.60	35.60	35.60	32.93	31.15
Rayon, acetate staple	:	:	:	:	:
equivalent price 1/ lb.....	42.72	42.72	42.72	39.07	37.38
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions:	:	:	:	:	:
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/	-	94.41	92.88	90.67	69.63
Mill margins 3/.....	-	50.12	50.21	48.39	37.52
	:	:	:	:	:
Sheeting, 37" 4.00 yd. 4/.....	24.75	24.00	24.00	24.00	16.75
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yd. 5/.....	34.50	33.50	33.50	29.50	22.00
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35 yd. 4/.....	23.00	22.30	21.75	21.50	15.25

1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x .89).

2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for saleable waste (Cotton Branch, PMA).

3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average) of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, PMA).

4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.

5/ From Journal of Commerce.

SMALLEST COTTON CARRYOVER SINCE 'TWENTIES IS FORECAST

As is well known in trade circles, the feature of the domestic cotton picture this season is the tight supply situation. Present estimates of domestic consumption and exports for the full current season indicate that the carryover of the staple in all hands in this country at the close of this season will be one of the smallest in many years, and may very well be the smallest since the mid 'twenties. Small as it may be, however, it could have been even smaller if our Government had not clamped restrictions on exports.

The national acreage allotment for 1950 was set at 21,000,000 acres—but was later increased to 21,555,000 as a result of subsequent legislation—and it was calculated that such acreage would yield a 1950 crop of about 11,734,000 bales. Unfortunately, and particularly so in the light of subsequent developments, growers held down their planted acreage to only 18,654,000 acres, and produced a 1950 crop of only 9,884,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, or approximately 9,700,000 running bales.

Journal of Commerce, Jan. 29, 1951, p. 40.

1949 CONSUMPTION OF EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON IN U.S. OVER 97 THOUSAND BALES

During the period 1935 to 1949 the total annual consumption of extra long staple cotton ranged from about 56,000 bales in 1937 to about 163,000 bales in 1942 (table 1). The year-to-year variations in the consumption of extra long staple cotton during this period do not appear excessive, in view of the specialty nature of this cotton, the erratic fluctuations in domestic production, and the fact that most of the supply is dependent upon imports.

Table 4.— Consumption of cotton, mainly 1-3/8 inches and longer, by specified growths in the U.S., 1935-49 1/ (500-pound bales)

Year 2/	Sea Island 3/	American Egyptian	Egyptian 4/	Peruvian 5/	Total 6/
1935.....	238	21,376	66,982	1,000	89,596
1940.....	2,613	26,937	60,884	1,600	92,037
1942.....	5,664	49,783	103,607	4,000	163,054
1944.....	1,067	43,533	65,705	3,182	113,487
1946.....	1,319	9,477	106,512	26,353	143,661
1948.....	995	4,377	87,194	8,351	100,917
1949 7/.....	780	3,186	100,204	15,434	119,604
Calendar year:					
1949. 7/.....	797	4,589	84,782	7,452	97,604

1/ Data are from Bur. of Census except those for Peruvian cotton for years 1938-42 inclusive, which were obtained from The Import Quota on Long Staple Cotton,

2/ Year beginning August 1. U.S. Tariff Commission Report No. 161, p. 37.

3/ Includes Sea Island cotton of Puerto Rico and continental U.S. Before 1941, Sea Island cotton consumed was largely of continental U.S. origin in 400-lb. bales, and during 1941 and later years Puerto Rican in 500-lb. bales; conversions were made accordingly.

4/ Includes unknown amount of cotton shorter than 1-3/8 inches, believed to be very small, especially in last few years.

5/ Mainly Pima variety, 1-3/8 inches and longer, but includes also some of Tanguis variety shorter than 1-3/8 inches, separate consumption data of which are not available.

6/ Does not include American Upland cotton of which some very small amounts were 1-3/8 inches and longer.

7/ Preliminary data.

"Market Outlets for Extra Long Staple Cotton in the United States," U.S.D.A., P.M.A., Dec. 1950, p. 13.

60 PERCENT OF EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON IN 1949 USED FOR THREAD

According to the information received from the principal users of extra long cotton, about 60 percent of the extra long staple consumed in the calendar year 1949 was for thread (table 1). Woven fabrics, such as broadcloth, organdy, voile, and fabric for typewriter ribbons, accounted for about 25 percent of the total. The remainder in the order of volume was used in lace, knitted goods, covering for rubber in elastic goods, and wire insulation.

Table 5.- Estimated consumption of cotton, 1-3/8 inches and longer, according to type of cotton and end product, based on reports from principal consuming mills, calendar year 1949 ^{1/}

(500-pound bales)

End product	: Egyptian:	Sudanese:	Peruvian:	Sea	: American:	
	: Karnak :	Sakel :	Pima :	Island :	Egyptian:	Total
	: 2/ :	2/ :	3/ :	4/ :	4/ :	
Thread 5/.....	51,981	2,849	156	797	1,244	57,027
Woven fabric 6/.....	16,244	135	6,078	-	1,932	24,389
Lace.....	6,092	-	-	-	303	6,395
Knitted goods 7/.....	4,142	-	6	-	518	4,666
Rubber covering 8/....	1,056	-	6	-	321	1,607
Wire insulation.....	731	235	-	-	179	1,145
Other.....	975	118	-	-	92	1,185
Total.....	81,221	3,561	6,246	797	4,589	96,414

- 1/ Does not include American Upland cotton, of which some very small amounts were possibly 1-3/8 inches and longer.
- 2/ Total of Egyptian Kamak and Sudanese Sakel, adjusted to total consumption of Egyptian cotton, as compiled from preliminary data of Bureau of Census.
- 3/ Total consumption of Peruvian cotton as compiled from Bureau of Census preliminary data for 1949 was 7,452 bales. A difference of 1,206 bales presumably represented Peruvian Tanguis, a variety having staple shorter than 1-3/8 inches.
- 4/ Total consumption of sea island and American Egyptian, adjusted to totals for each of these two growths, as compiled from Bureau of Census preliminary data.
- 5/ Includes sewing thread, stitching thread, shoe thread, and other types of industrial thread.
- 6/ Consists principally of broadcloth, organdy, voile, and fabric for typewriter ribbon.
- 7/ Includes yarn for hosiery and for tricot and simplex knitting. Simplex knit fabric for gloves is one of principal items.
- 8/ Yarns for covering rubber in elastic goods.

"Market Outlets for Extra Long Staple Cotton in the United States," USDA, PMA, December 1950, p. 13.

TEXAS SOUTH PLAINS TO PLANT 3,750,000 ACRES IN COTTON

A minimum of 3,750,000 acres will be planted in cotton on the Texas South Plains this year. Joining in this forecast were George W. Cochran, president, and Ike Dunbar, secretary of the Lubbock Cotton Exchange, and K. N. Clapp, area observer for Anderson-Clayton & Co. since 1923. The Texas South Plains include 20 North-west Texas counties with an area of about 16,000 square miles within a 75-mile radius of Lubbock. If plantings should approximate the expected figure, they will be far in excess of any previous record for the area. Present records were set at about 3,050,000 acres planted and 2,750,000 harvested, yielding 1,644,000

bales, in 1949. Drouth and Government controls cut the 1950 acreage to approximately 1,450,000 and the ginnings to about 700,000 bales. Cochran and Clapp predicted that the area will produce 1,750,000 bales this year if moisture conditions are normal. The total may go well over 2,000,000 bales if conditions are unusually favorable.

Journal of Commerce, Jan. 29, 1951, p. 48.

JANUARY COTTON CONSUMPTION, SPINDLE ACTIVITY, SPINDLE HOURS UP; STOCKS DECLINE

Cotton consumption increased to 42,485 bales per working day during January 1951 from 41,266 bales during December 1950. This compares with 37,651 bales consumed during January a year ago. Stocks on hand continued to decline and stood at 7.9 million bales in January, compared with 8.6 million bales in December 1950 and 11.9 million bales in January last year. Spindle activity increased sharply, while active spindle hours gained 4.6 billion spindle hours from the previous month.

Table 6.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	: January : 1951 1/	: December: : 1950 2/	: November: : 1950 1/	: January : 1950 2/
Consumption average per working day, bales:	42,485	41,266	41,178	37,651
On hand, 1,000 bales.....	7,889	8,662	8,828	11,918
Active spindle hours, billions.....	13.3	9.9	13.0	9.1
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 3/:	145.9	141.3	143.2	133.0

1/ Based on 5-week period.

2/ Based on 4-week period.

3/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each period shown.

From Bureau of the Census reports.

COTTON PRODUCTS

DEFENSE NEEDS MAY TAKE 40 PERCENT OF FINE COMBED OUTPUT

Many fine combed cotton goods mills expect to convert anywhere from 25 to 40 percent of total production to military orders within the next few months, Worth Street sources reported. Looms are being shifted, in some cases from lightweight and even sheer fabrics to heavier constructions for Government needs, it was said. One group of mills reported that it was converting looms which formerly made such gray goods as organdies, lawns, tissue gingham, and voiles over to heavier constructions to meet the needs of the Army, Navy, and other branches of the armed forces for uniform twills, balloon cloth, and various types of combed oxford.

Many of the sheer and lightweight combed goods run only nine yards to the pound, it was pointed out. On the other hand, the government specifications call for 1.75 to 4 yards to the pound. In many cases, however, little change is necessary in meeting Government orders, it was said, as the constructions are very similar to the ones made for civilian needs.

Journal of Commerce, Feb. 15, 1951, p. 10.

BRISK DEMAND FOR COTTON TIRE CORD

Most cotton tire cord mills in the United States are currently operating on a full production schedule of three shifts for six days a week and the cotton tire cord picture has changed within the last year from an unfavorable, declining market to a highly favourable one, Worth Street sources said. Production of cotton tire cord (exclusive of chafer fabrics) which reached its low ebb in 1949 has risen steadily this year. By the third quarter, production was at the rate of about 47 million pounds, it was said. From an overall production basis, cotton tire cord declined from about 57 percent of the entire cord production in 1948 to about 29 percent in 1949, it was added.

This sharp decline in cotton tire cord was caused, it was pointed out, by the steady increase in the production of rayon tire cord, due to certain advantages inherent in the rayon tire cord fabric. Rayon production, it was said, increased steadily from nine million pounds in 1939 to 202 million pounds in 1949. During this same period, cotton tire cord decreased from 243 million pounds to 113 million pounds. The substantial increase in the use of cotton tire cord is attributed by trade observers to several factors. First, the automobile industry, which has been producing a record output, accelerated its buying of tires within the last year. In addition, an increased replacement demand, arose because of the record-breaking number of cars on the road. Coupled with this sharply increasing demand is the limited production of high tenacity rayon yarn, it was said.

Canadian Textile Journal, Dec. 22, 1950, p. 54.

TIRE CORD: RAYON PRICES DECLINE SLIGHTLY; COTTON UNCHANGED

The price of 12/4/2 cotton fabric on February 1 remained unchanged from the previous month and stood at 91 cents per pound and 82.81 cents per square yard. The 1650/2 rayon passenger tire cord and the 2200/2 truck tire fabric decreased very slightly. There were corresponding slight decreases in the price per square yard of rayon tire fabrics.

Table 7.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric,
February 1 and January 2, 1951

Fabric	: Cord	: Fabric weight: per sq.yd. 1/	Price per pound		Price per sq. yd.	
			Feb. 1	Jan. 2	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
		Pound	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Passenger car tires						
Cotton fabric.....	12/4/2:	.91	91.00	91.00	82.81	82.81
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2:	.79	73.25	73.29	57.87	57.90
Truck tires						
Rayon fabric.....	1100/2:	.62	74.00	74.00	45.88	45.88
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2:	.78	79.00	79.00	61.62	61.62
Rayon fabric.....	2200/2:	.82	69.75	69.80	57.20	57.24

1/ These are typical fabric weights and vary somewhat for different tire manufacturers.

Based on reports from independent rubber companies.

ADOPT STANDARD FOR COATED COTTON FABRICS

The proposed simplified practice recommendation for vinyl and pyroxylin coated cotton fabrics has been approved, and will become effective Jan. 1, 1951, the Commodity Standards Division of the Office of Industry and Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce has reported. The material covered by this recommendation is used for automotive upholstery and trim, furniture upholstery, case coverings, footwear, luggage, sporting goods, bookbindings and many other products.

This recommendation was proposed by the Plastic Coatings and Film Association, as a result of a survey which disclosed that more than 76 types and styles of vinyl coated fabrics and more than 88 types and styles of pyroxylin coated fabrics are being produced, the principal variations being in finished weights. The simplified list contains 20 styles of vinyl coated fabrics and 25 styles of pyroxylin coated fabrics. For each of these styles the recommendation gives the width in inches and linear yards per pound of the original gray fabric and the minimum width and weight per linear yards of the coated fabric. The recommendation also contains a very useful table which enables technicians and others to compare the fabrics on the basis of weight per square yard.

Textile Bulletin, Dec. 1950, p. 86.

BURLAP BAG PRICE INCREASES; COTTON AND PAPER UNCHANGED

The price of cotton and paper flour bags on February 15 remained unchanged from the previous month and stood at \$349.00 and \$117.70 per thousand, respectively. Burlap bag prices on February 15 rose to \$410.70 per thousand, compared with \$397.60 on the same day last month and \$243.65 on February 15, 1950.

Table 8.- Mid-Month prices of 100-pound flour bags

	(Dollars per thousand)			
	: February : 1951	: January : 1951	: December : 1950	: February : 1950
<u>Prices, new, St. Louis 1/</u>:	:	:	:	:
Cotton.....:	349.00	349.00	349.00	239.00
Burlap.....:	410.70	397.60	397.60	243.65
Paper.....:	117.70	117.70	117.70	94.15
<u>Prices, second-hand, New York.....:</u>	:	:	:	:
Cotton, once-used 2/.....:	250.00	250.00	210.00	155.00
Cotton, bakery-run 3/.....:	185.00	185.00	190.00	100.00
Burlap, once-used 2/.....:	180.00	160.00	160.00	105.00
Burlap, bakery-run 3/.....:	185.00	175.00	170.00	105.00
Paper, bakery-run 3/.....:	40.00	40.00	25.00	5.00
<u>Difference</u>:	:	:	:	:
Cotton, new minus once-used.....:	99.00	99.00	139.00	84.00
Cotton, new minus bakery-run.....:	164.00	164.00	159.00	129.00
Burlap, new minus once-used.....:	230.70	237.60	237.60	138.65
Burlap, new minus bakery-run.....:	225.70	222.60	227.60	138.65
Paper, new minus bakery-run.....:	77.70	77.70	92.70	89.15
<u>1/</u> Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. sheeting cut 42" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all l.c.l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.				
<u>2/</u> From a large second-hand bag dealer.				
<u>3/</u> From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.				

WHAT MAKES A FABRIC GO WRONG?.....

After over 20 years of conducting tests and research on cases of actual damage to fabrics submitted by laundry customers, technicians in the laboratories of the American Institute of Laundering claim that a large percentage of fabrics "fall by the wayside" because of chemical or mechanical damage and faulty manufacture.

Chemical or mechanical damage is usually traceable to things done at home. Where damage can be traced to a fault of manufacture, the unsatisfactory condition is always due to either the weaving or finishing of the cloth, the dye used, or the construction of the article, the technicians report. Shrinkage of woven cotton and linen fabrics, according to tests made at the Institute, is a direct result of the manufacturing processes themselves. Resin-type finishes are also a source of trouble, the Institute reports; too, dyes are sometimes the downfall of a fabric.

Textile Industries for January 1951, p. 91.

COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS

ABACA: PHILIPPINES BOOST PRODUCTION 50 PERCENT ABOVE 1949

Abaca production in the Philippines last year increased by nearly 50 percent, or 239,213 bales, over output in 1949. Whereas production in the latter period amounted to only 513,720 bales of abaca, the 1950 total was 752,933 bales, equivalent to 1,505,866 piculs, according to an announcement by P. L. Mapa, chairman of the Rehabilitation Finance Corp. The biggest increase in production was in Davao, where the total for 1950 was reported at 384,130 bales, against 220,409 in 1949. The institution had financed more than 900 abaca planters with total loans amounting to nearly 6,000,000 pesos. On the basis of an average of 60 pesos per picul, the 1950 abaca production represented an income of 90,000,000 pesos to the country, and as an export product the fiber was exceeded in value only by copra and sugar, he pointed out.

Journal of Commerce, Jan. 30, 1951, p. 15.

BURLAP: CONSUMPTION SHOWED SLIGHT GAIN IN THE U.S. LAST YEAR

Despite all of the vicissitudes of a supply situation never before experienced in quite such serious measure by the industry, new high prices so far above previous top levels that they scarcely bear comparison, and dire uncertainties attending the accessibility of goods in the primary source, consumption of burlap in the United States not alone held its own from a volume standpoint compared with the year before but actually showed a slight gain above the 1949 total.

On the basis of 100 percent of the industry in the United States, burlap consumption in 1950 reached a total of 800,500,000 yards, representing an increase of 5,600,000 yards, or less than 1.0 percent, above 794,900,000 yards cut up in 1949. During the year preceding, consumption had shown a decline of 91,600,000 yards, or 10.3 percent, from 886,500,000 yards in 1948—all these figures projected to 100 percent of the nation's industry. Thus, following a drop of 8.0 percent during 1948 and a further decline of 10.3 percent in 1949, or a total of 18.3 percent within two calendar periods, consumption in the past year edged upward at least a bit over the year before.

Year	Yards	Year	Yards
1950.....	800,500,000	1942.....	421,815,000
1949.....	794,900,000	1940.....	654,239,000
1948.....	886,500,000	1938.....	693,675,000
1947.....	879,663,000	1936.....	769,541,000
1946.....	903,947,000	1934.....	512,725,000
1945.....	602,278,000	1932.....	476,342,000
1944.....	655,500,000	1930.....	722,123,000

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Jan. 31, 1951, p. 1.

RAMIE: NEW PROCESS FOR SEPARATING FIBER FROM GUM PERFECTED

A new process for separating fiber from gum has been perfected by the Ramie Products Corp. of Pittsburgh. It has been installed in the pilot production plant at Gallery, Pa., which is running two shifts, seven days a week, in spinning ramie fiber. A process for decorticating ramie has been in operation since last Fall. According to Thomas A. Robinson, treasurer of the company, the new process will aid in supplying heavy-duty fiber for the defense effort.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Jan. 25, 1951, p. 2.

RAYON: YARN PINCH SEEN FOR YEAR

Rayon filament yarn and staple will continue during 1951 to be a scarce commodity, with producers hard put to satisfy the demands of their customers, many of whom will be disappointed in their efforts to obtain synthetic fibers. New uses for rayon, particularly as a blend with wool to make this **even scarcer** item go further, make it certain that the supply will be spread thinly among purchases. Rising costs in chemicals, raw materials, and labor seem to indicate a rise in the costs of yarns.

Journal of Commerce, Jan. 16, 1951, p. 2.

RAYON: PREDICT 700 PERCENT INCREASE IN RAYON FIBER FALL AND WINTER SUITS

Men in the rayon industry predict that by next Fall at least 2 million all-rayon men's suits will be available in stores across the country. This is 700 percent more than last Fall. They also predict that by Fall 1952, they will have some 7 ~~million~~ heavier weight, all-rayon suits on the market, about half of all the Fall and Winter suits made annually in the United States. In 1950, all-rayons and blends of synthetics accounted for more than 50 percent of all Spring-Summer suits produced.

All-rayon suits weighing about 3 pounds—the same as regular-weight worsteds—will be priced \$10 to \$20 less than the all-wool variety at stores next fall. Winter-wear rayon fabrics cost the suit maker \$1.50 to \$2.15 a yard, compared with \$5 to \$6 for worsteds.

The Wall Street Journal, Jan. 30, 1951, p. 1.

RAYON: INDUSTRIAL RAYON PLANS TO INCREASE TIRE CORD OUTPUT

The Industrial Rayon Corp. is ready to build a plant or extend present facilities to meet a growing demand for its continuous process yarns "just as soon as it can obtain assurance that the critical materials needed to complete the job will be officially assigned to the project," the company disclosed in its annual report for 1950. The report said the tire cord capacity of the Painesville plant was increased by more than 6,000,000 pounds during the year. An additional 6,500,000 of tire rayon and tire cord capacity will be added to the Cleveland plant this April. This will bring the company's total productive capacity to approximately 100,000,000 pounds annually. The decision to proceed with the long-contemplated expansion program is based, they explained, on work by the company's research and development departments which have now perfected a new and more modern continuous process.

Journal of Commerce, Feb. 7, 1951, p. 12.

CHEMICAL AND SYNTHETIC FIBER PLANTS MUSHROOM OVER NATION ON FAST-RISING DEMAND

There is evidence that the fastest growing industry in the United States during the past decade is in for a further startling growth. The Federal Reserve Board's chemical index shows that output at last report in November was running 343

percent above the 1939 average. The Board's industrial index as a whole has shown a gain of but 97 percent in the same period.

The U. S. currently finds itself with almost no wool stockpile; its supplies of cotton are at the lowest point in over a decade. War could cut off foreign supplies of wool fleece; a poor 1951 cotton crop might make cotton the scarcest it has been in half a century. New chemical plants could fill much of the gap. Some outstanding examples of present or proposed increased synthetic production are: Du Pont's Orlon plant at Camden, S. C., will be in operation by end of 1951, and will produce 30 million pounds in the first year; Monsanto Chemical Co.'s big plant at Texas City, Texas, for producing vinyl-chloride plastic for phonograph records, wire insulation, raincoats, etc.; plan for increasing production of benzene 50 percent; Carbide and Carbon Corp.'s Dynel - now making over 5 million pounds a year could be upped to 25 to 50 million pounds in about a year; a 125 percent hike in nylon supply - Du Pont is presently adding 75 million pounds to its present 100-million-pounds a year nylon capacity; both Union Carbide and Du Pont are increasing their capacity to produce poly-ethylene from the present 60 million pounds yearly to 100 million by next summer. Plans on the drawing boards call for more than double that figure

The Wall Street Journal, Jan. 29, 1951, p. 1.

SYNTHETIC FIBERS: EUROPE RACES TO EQUAL UNITED STATES PROGRESS

Powerfully stimulating the search for new synthetics—and the booming production of synthetics now commercially practical—is the stratospheric price of wool and cotton. Demand everywhere—from manufacturers of clothing, upholstery, carpet materials and lots of other things—is for cheaper artificial replacements. European consensus is that nothing will ever completely, or even largely, take the place of cotton and wool. The British still regard present prices as a temporary phenomenon, not a reason for a big permanent swing to new artificial fibers. However, despite the British contention that soaring prices are temporary, Yorkshire textile men are busily tossing tradition to the winds by clamoring for more wool-saving fibers to weave even into things like fine cashmeres and worsteds. France has formed a "Comite International de la Rayonne et des Fibres Synthetiques" to spur synthetic development and stimulate free interchange of information and ideas.

The Wall Street Journal, Feb. 16, 1951, p. 1.

GERMAN PRODUCER INTRODUCES NEW SYNTHETIC FIBER

A new addition to the growing family of synthetic yarns was announced here with the introduction of "Phrilon," a product of the Phrix Works of Neumuenster in Schleswig-Holstein. Phrilon is intended to compete with nylon and its German counterpart, Perlton. Still in an experimental stage, large-scale production is expected to start as soon as the necessary equipment can be installed.

The Phrix formula differs radically from both the Du Pont (nylon) and the IG Farben (Perlton) processes. Phrilon is derived from a polyamid as are nylon and Perlton. But while these two are based on phenol and thus indirectly on a coal tar product—caprolactam—Phrilon comes from furfural which has hitherto been used primarily as a solvent. Furfural's boiling point lies between 160 and 165 degrees centigrade, and it is inexpensively derived from corncobs or oat chaff. It can also be obtained as a by-product of cellulose production. The basic element in Phrilon is a pitch which is left behind in the refining of furfural. The process is said to be both cheaper and simpler than that required for nylon and Perlton.

Daily News Record, Feb. 13, 1951, p. 33.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA RAISES FIBER PRICE TO \$1 PER POUND

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp. has increased the price on vicara from 90 cents to \$1 a pound to reflect increases in raw materials and direct costs of production. The new price is applicable to both staple and large tow. Other factors remained unchanged; i.e., moisture regain of 10 percent; f.o.b. Taftville, Conn. John H. Karrh, manager of the sales department of the fiber division, announced the price changes, effective as of Jan. 16, in letters to customers.

Daily News Record, Jan. 26, 1951, p. 1.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EQUIPMENT

DRAPER CORP. TO CUT TEXTILE LOOM OUTPUT BECAUSE OF SHORTAGES

Draper Corp., because of prospective decline in supplies available of iron, steel, aluminum, brass and bronze, will be forced to cut in half its production of textile looms, said Thomas H. West, president. Currently it is turning out slightly over 2,000 of these weaving machines per month, an increase of about 5 percent over a year ago, but beginning in April it will start curtailing until by year-end its monthly output will be down to 1,000.

Wall Street Journal, Feb. 8, 1951, p. 16.

PLASTICS, RUBBER USED IN NEW LINE OF MILL SUPPLIES

The mechanical goods division, United States Rubber Co., announced that it has started large-scale production of a new line of specialties made of both plastics and rubber for the \$75 million yearly market in textile mill supplies. The line consists of nearly 30 types of specialties for yarn carrying operations and textile machinery, including quills, spindle bumper tubing, lap winder rolls, sand roll covering, warp compressor roll covering, spinner belts, cop butts, spinning and card room cots, tapered warp spinning tubes, spooler sleeves, and other molded and extruded specialties. Ernest G. Brown, vice president and general manager of the division, said a new plastic material, Uscolite, is so tough that quills made of it, for example, will wear twice as long as wood and will neither shatter, chip nor warp, thus lowering maintenance costs.

Journal of Commerce, February 15, 1951, p. 10.

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

TEXAS FIBER LAB IS ESTABLISHED

As a further service to mill buyers, exporters, cotton merchants, and others, the United States Testing Company, Inc. has established a new cotton fiber testing laboratory in the Cotton Exchange Building in Dallas, Texas. Equipment of the unit includes the latest type Pressley Testers for fiber strength, the Fibrograph for fiber length uniformity, the Micronaire for fiber fineness, and microscopic equipment for cell wall thickness or maturity. The laboratory is staffed with experienced technical personnel.

The new Dallas laboratory is the first independent commercial cotton fiber testing laboratory in Texas, which is the country's largest cotton growing and exporting state. It is the second cotton fiber laboratory to be established by the United States Testing Company, the first laboratory having been established in Memphis in 1949.

Southern Textile News, Jan. 27, 1951, p. 12.

GENERAL DYESTUFF DEVELOPS NEW COTTON DYEING PROCESS

General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, has developed a new hot oil bath process for dyeing cotton cloth using the Williams unit, Robert L. Bonnar, technical director for the company, announced last week. This new bath has the advantages over older methods in several important respects. It results in better, more even and uniform shading with no tapering during the run. Short runs can be made economically. After passing through the Williams unit, the oil is easily removed from the cloth by passage through a cold bath containing "Igepal CA." This treatment emulsifies the oil which is then easily rinsed out. Fabrics can be ^{dried} either wet or dry after the padding operation. With the new method, vats, sulphur, directs, as well as other types of dyestuffs can be dyed. Patents have been applied for, Mr. Bonnar added.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Feb. 19, 1951, p. 63.

USE OF MOLTEN METAL IN CONTINUOUS PIECE GOODS DYEING INTRODUCED

Since 1945 a program of intense research has been undertaken at Lancaster on vat dyeing by continuous methods. The outcome of this work has been the development of a novel method of dyeing, which at the present time has exceeded even the most hopeful and imaginative dreams of those early days. The principle involved in the process is the use of molten metal as the medium in which fixation of the dye occurs. The cloth is simply impregnated with dye liquor and passed through the molten metal, where dyeing is completed. The unit consists of 2 parts, the dyeing machine and the conventional soaping range, but both are run together as a single unit. The dyeing machine consists of an iron vessel filled with molten metal of the fusible alloy type, having a melting point of approximately 70° C. The machine has 2 legs 5 ft. long, about 1 in. wide and 6 in. apart, joined together at the base, where there is a roller to allow the cloth to pass freely from one to the other.

Canadian Textile Journal, Dec. 22, 1950, p. 50.

OILSEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

1950 OUTPUT OF FATS AND OILS SLIGHTLY HIGHER THAN PREVIOUS YEAR

Production of fats and oils, including the oil equivalent of domestic oilseeds exported, in the year which began October 1, 1950, probably will be slightly greater than the record output of 12 billion pounds produced a year earlier. Output of lard, tallow and greases probably will increase moderately. Production of vegetable oils (including oil equivalent of exported domestic oilseeds) may decline slightly, with a major reduction in cottonseed oil output not quite offset by increases in production of soybean and peanut oils. Output of butter is expected to decline.

It was announced January 5 that, in contrast to 1950, there will be no acreage allotments on the 1951 corn and wheat crops. As corn competes for acreage with soybeans and wheat with flaxseed, farmers may reduce soybean and flaxseed acreages below the 1950 levels. Relative prices through planting time also will influence farmers' choices.

The Fats and Oils Situation, Dec. 1950 -

Jan. 1951, p. 3.

1950 PRICES OF VEGETABLE OILS AND MEALS HIGHER THAN 1949—SLIGHTLY BELOW PEAK OF 1948

The prices of domestic vegetable oils in 1950 were substantially higher in every category except linseed. The average price for linseed oil was 18.3 cents per pound in 1950, compared with 24.7 the previous year and 26.3 cents per pound at its peak in 1948. Domestic vegetable oils other than tung, even with the large increases in 1949, were still far below the prices received in 1948. Tung oil sold for an average price of 26.7 cents per pound in 1950, compared with 23.9 cents the previous year and 24.6 cents per pound in 1948. The January 15 quotations of all vegetable oils were very substantially higher than the average for 1950 and, except for tung oil, were only moderately lower than the peak prices received in 1948.

Vegetable oilseed meals in most cases averaged higher in 1950 than in 1949 and brought slightly lower prices than they did in 1948. Except for cottonseed meal, the January 15, 1951, prices of oilseed meals were moderately higher than the average price received in 1950. Due to the acute shortage of cottonseed meal, the mid-month price in January was \$80.35 per ton, compared with an average of \$68.25 cents in 1950 and \$77.78 per ton in 1948. (Table 9, page 16).

CASTOR OIL CALLED VITAL TO DEFENSE; INCREASE IN PRODUCTION PLANNED

The Government added castor oil to its list of strategic items needed for defense. The Department of Agriculture announced a program for production and procurement of 1951-crop castor beans on between 90,000 to 100,000 acres "so as to assure increased supplies of this commodity in the national defense program." In 1950, only 9,000 acres were planted to castor beans. The program suggests planting of 27,000 acres of irrigated land in Arizona and California, 3,000 acres in Oklahoma and 60,000 acres of dry land in Oklahoma and Texas.

The Wall Street Journal, Feb. 7, 1951, p. 7.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION SHOWS SLIGHT INCREASE IN 1950

World flaxseed production is estimated at 140.7 million bushels, according to the latest information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The 1949 estimate has been revised downward to 139.4 million bushels. Canada's 1950 flaxseed crop, estimated at 4.5 million bushels, is about 8 percent less than the September forecast but is almost double the 1949 output. The United States' 1950 flaxseed production is now estimated at 39.3 million bushels against 43.9 million a year earlier and the record crop of 54.5 million in 1948. The 1950 crop was harvested from 3.9 million acres, 21 percent less than in 1949 but well above the prewar average of 1.5 million acres.

Foreign Crops and Markets, Jan. 15, 1951, p. 34.

MARGARINE INDUSTRY FACES BILLION-POUND YEAR

The margarine industry may be headed for its first billion pound year in 1951. In the year just past, margarine production reached an all-time high of around 940 million pounds, as against a previous record of 909 million pounds in 1948. Together, margarine and butter consumption averaged approximately 17 pounds per person last year. The national per person consumption of margarine alone was over 6.1 pounds, setting a new high. In 1951, it is probably that margarine will make up an even larger percentage of the total table fat consumed. The outstanding event in 1950, so far as margarine was concerned, was repeal of the 64-year-old Federal anti-margarine laws.

Journal of Commerce, Feb. 9, 1951, p. 25.

Table 9.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals, United States, 1939-49

Year	OILS 1/2, PER POUND				MEALS 5/8, PER TON						
	Cottonseed oil	Peanut oil	Soybean oil	Corn oil	Cocunut oil 2/3	Linseed oil 3/4	Tung oil 4/5	Cottonseed meal 7/8	Peanut meal 8/9	Soybean meal 9/10	
1939	5.6	5.9	4.8	5.9	6.1	9.3	20.9	23.98	24.63	27.70	
1940	5.3	5.7	4.9	5.7	5.6	9.7	20.3	28.01	26.85	28.07	
1941	9.5	9.7	8.5	10.0	8.4	10.3	32.2	30.82	28.55	33.29	
1942	12.7	13.0	11.8	12.7	11.0	12.9	39.5	36.53	40.83	42.60	
1943	12.8	13.0	11.8	12.8	11.0	15.2	39.0	42.77	44.25	45.08	
1944	12.8	13.0	11.8	12.8	11.0	15.1	39.0	48.50	53.00	51.93	
1945	12.8	13.0	11.8	12.8	11.0	15.4	39.0	48.60	53.03	52.00	
1946	16.1	15.9	14.6	15.6	12.9	19.9	39.1	68.43	68.00	70.31	
1947	25.9	26.3	23.3	25.7	20.7	34.3	30.6	78.20	76.33	83.76	
1948	25.3	25.8	22.3	25.7	26.3	29.7	24.6	77.78	76.99	86.49	
1949	11.6	13.8	11.0	12.2	17.4	24.7	23.9	60.86	64.78	75.47	
1950 11/12	16.6	17.3	14.1	16.0	18.4	18.3	26.7	68.25	69.18	74.74	
1951, Jan. 12/13	23.5	24.0	20.5	23.6	21.6	21.7	38.7	80.35	69.80	77.20	
1/	Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except noted. From Oil Paint and Drug Reporter (daily quotations), and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).										
2/	Crude, tanks, Pacific coast.										
3/	Raw, drums, carlots, New York.										
4/	Drums, carlots, New York.										
5/	Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).										
6/	41 percent protein, Memphis.										
7/	45 percent protein, S. E. Mills.										
8/	41 percent protein, Chicago. 44 percent beginning July 1950.										
9/	19 percent protein, Los Angeles.										
10/	32 percent protein Minneapolis prior to May 1947; 34 percent to July 1950; 36 percent thereafter.										
11/	Preliminary.										
12/	Quotations as of January 19 on oils and January 17 on meals.										

OILCLOTH USES LESS FAT, OIL, BAE FINDS

Drying oil industries used approximately 160 million pounds more of oils and fats during 1950 than during 1949, the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. The BAE estimated total use of oils and fats for 1950 to be about 1.1 billion pounds as compared to 940 million pounds in 1949. Factory consumption of fats and oils in floor coverings and oilcloth during 1950, however, dropped considerably under the record 166 million pounds used in 1948. In the January-September period of 1950, however, usage totaled 111 million pounds compared with 108 million pounds a year earlier.

Oils and fats used in floor covering and oilcloth have remained a relatively stable percentage of the total in all drying-oil products. It was 13 percent of the total in the January-September period of 1950, compared with 13 percent in the 1937-1941 period. During the 1947-1949 period, it was 15 percent.

Daily News Record, Jan. 31, 1951, p. 5.

World peanut production in 1950 may be the largest on record, according to preliminary information available to the office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Total outturn is forecast at 11.4 million short tons of unshelled nuts compared with the revised estimates of about 10.9 and 10.7 million tons in 1949 and 1948, respectively, and 9.6 million prewar. The over-all expansion is attributed to anticipated increases in India, China, and Nigeria. Reductions are reported in the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and in a number of minor producing countries.

Table 10.- Peanuts: World acreage and production, average 1935-39, annual 1948-50 1/

Continent	Acreage 2/					Production			
	Average:	1948	1949	1950 3/	Average:	1948	1949	1950 3/	
	:1935-39:				:1935-39:				
		Thousand acres					Thousand tons		
World total 5/	21,600:	26,530:	26,200:	26,550:	9,550	10,735:	10,878:	11,400	
North America....	1,800:	3,520:	2,530:	2,280:	640	1,235:	1,015:	950	
Europe.....	35:	40:	40:	40:	28	23:	23:	23	
U.S.S.R. 4/.....	29:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Asia.....	13,201:	14,760:	15,600:	16,100:	7,021	7,154:	7,735:	8,300	
South America....	400:	720:	880:	670:	129	304:	284:	207	
Africa.....	6,120:	7,400:	7,370:	7,370:	1,692	1,985:	1,792:	1,890	
Oceania.....	15:	40:	30:	30:	7	19:	12:	13	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

1/ Peanuts in the shell.

2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Average of less than 5 years.

5/ Includes estimates for countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries..

From: Weekly Peanut Report, PMA, Dec. 5, 1950, p. 4.

USE OF EDIBLE GRADE PEANUTS IN 1950 SUBSTANTIALLY BELOW LAST SEASON

The amount of shelled peanuts (raw basis) used domestically in primary products during the 1950-51 season through January 31 totaled 356 million pounds, compared with 474 million pounds during the comparable period last year. This continued sharp reduction is due largely to the decrease in the amount of shelled peanuts crushed for oil, cake and meal; the only increases were made in salted peanuts and peanut butter.

Table 11.- Shelled peanuts (raw basis) reported used domestically in primary products

Reported use	Sept. 1 - Jan. 31		Season, Sept. 1 - Aug. 31	
	1950-51	1949-50	1949-50	1948-49
	Thousand pounds			
TOTAL, all grades.....	356,090	473,863	925,058	710,596
Edible grades, total.....	221,431	225,974	510,109	484,431
Peanut candy 1/.....	54,558	58,920	126,287	107,181
Salted peanuts.....	54,599	53,636	118,291	120,018
Peanut butter 2/.....	109,674	108,233	256,168	250,184
Other products.....	2,600	5,185	9,363	7,048
Crushed for oil, cake, and meal 3/.....	134,659	247,889	414,949	226,165

1/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

2/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

3/ Includes ungraded or straight run peanuts.

From: "Peanut Stocks and Processing," BAE, Feb. 23, 1951.

TWO-MAN PEANUT HARVESTER SAVES TIME: DIGS, CLEANS AND BAGS ONE ACRE AN HOUR

Development of a workable, two man, experimental peanut combine harvester that will do the laborious job of gathering peanuts from the fields in a fraction of the time now required by conventional methods, has been developed by the Department of Agriculture. A cylinder-type combine, it can dig, clean, vine, stem, and bag an acre of peanuts in an hour. It cuts out tedious stacking—a job that takes 30 to 35 hours of man labor per acre. It will also handle windrowed peanuts, combining 2 acres an hour from a windrow of 4 rows. In harvesting 1,500 pounds of runner peanuts from an acre, the loss was only 181 pounds. Losses amounted to 227 pounds from a similar acre harvested by the conventional method. Most of the peanut losses with the new harvester could be corrected by proper adjustment of the machine.

Chemurgic Digest, January 1951, p. 13.

COTTON INSECTICIDE IMPARTS OFF-FLAVOR TO PEANUT BUTTER

Rotation of crops is proving to be a source of trouble in the use of benzene hexachloride on cotton. Small residue of the insecticide in the soil are concentrated by peanut plants to a level (2 to 7 parts per million) where it imparts off-flavor to peanut butter. Sweetpotatoes may also be affected.

Chemical Industries, Nov. 1950, p. 2.

LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

LINTERS PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION DECLINE: STOCKS UP

Production of linters at oil mills totaled 145,200 bales in December, according to the Bureau of the Census. This compares with 188,800 in November and 203,000 in December a year ago. Consumption of linters totaled 116,000 bales in January, compared with 110,300 bales in December and 135,000 in January a year ago. Should the consumption rate which prevailed through January be maintained during the last half of the current season, total consumption for 1950-51 would be close to 1.5 million bales; about 1.6 million bales were consumed during the 1949-50 season.

Stocks of linters increased for the third successive month and at the end of December totaled 518,000 bales. This compares with 461,000 bales in November and 568,000 bales in December a year ago. Prices of felting grade linters advanced slightly to new peaks while grades 6 and 7 linters decreased moderately.

Table 12.- Cotton linters: Production, Consumption by industries, stocks and prices, United States, for specified months

	: January	: December	: November	: October	: January
	: 1951	: 1950	: 1950	: 1950	: 1950
	Thousand bales				
Production 1/	2/	145.2	188.8	206.7	193.0
Consumption 3/	116.0	110.3	118.5	128.9	135.0
Quantity bleached	70.2	68.0	71.0	63.9	85.5
Other industries	45.8	42.3	47.5	65.0	46.5
Stocks 4/	2/	518.0	461.0	409.0	577.0
	Cents				
Prices 5/					
No. 2 grade, per pound...	25.35	24.35	24.33	19.18	10.60
No. 4 grade, per pound...	19.75	18.96	19.25	15.78	6.45
No. 6 grade, per pound...	15.11	15.13	16.06	13.94	3.09

1/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.

2/ Data not available.

3/ From Facts for Industry, "Cotton and Linters," Bureau of the Census.

4/ Total stocks in consumer establishments, public storage and warehouses, and mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, "Cotton Linters," Bureau of the Census.

5/ Average of average weekly prices, Memphis, Dallas, and Atlanta. From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.

WOOD PULP PRODUCTION IN THE U. S. SCORED TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN 1950

Reflecting the tremendous upsurge in industrial and trade activity in the United States, especially during the latter half of the year, production of wood pulp in this country registered an enormous increase in 1950 and rose to a new all-time high, not only above the preceding year but also sharply in excess of the previous record established in 1948.

The appreciable gain last year followed a downturn in the year before which had brought to a halt a steady rise that had commenced in 1944 and had continued uninterrupted through five calendar twelve-months until 1949. During 1950, a total of 14,827,152 short tons of 2,000 pounds, air dry weight, of wood pulp of all classes—chemical, mechanical and defibrated—was produced in the United States, according to preliminary figures issued by the Bureau of the Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

This total of pulp production in 1950 represented an increase of 2,655,366 tons, or 21.8 percent above an over-all quantity of 12,171,786 short tons of pulp of all grades manufactured in this country during 1949, according to Census Bureau statistics. It also registered a rise of 1,954,660 tons, or 15.1 percent, above the 12,872,292 short tons produced in 1948, which up to the past year stood as the all-time high level of wood pulp output in the United States in any calendar year.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Feb. 22, 1951, p. 1.

January
~~DECEMBER~~

PRICES OF PURIFIED LINTERS AND DISSOLVING WOOD PULP INCREASE

The price of purified linters in January climbed back to the peak price of 27.30 cents per pound that it reached in November 1950. Monthly prices for purified linters averaged 16.85 cents per pound in 1950; this almost doubled the price of 8.62 cents received the previous year. All three grades of dissolving wood pulp commanded higher prices in January 1951 than the previous month, and were substantially higher than the same month a year ago. 1950 monthly prices for the 3 grades of dissolving wood pulp averaged 7.86 cents per pound for standard viscose, 8.43 cents for high-tenacity viscose, and 9.15 cents per pound for acetate and cupra grade. These prices were changed only moderately from those received in 1949.

Table 13.- Average annual price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months.

	(Cents per pound)			
	Purified linters 1/	Wood pulp 2/		
		Standard viscose grade	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate and cupra grade
1946.....	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15
1947.....	16.30	7.03	7.44	8.04
1948.....	11.25	7.93	8.44	9.20
1949.....	8.62	7.94	8.44	9.06
1950.....	16.86	7.86	8.43	9.15
1950, January.....	9.35	7.50	8.05	8.55
1950, November.....	27.30	8.65	9.25	10.50
1950, December.....	26.70	8.65	9.25	10.50
1951, January.....	27.30	9.25	9.75	11.25

- 1/ Estimated weighted average prices for 1947 and earlier years. Average of monthly prices 1948 to date. On a 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.
- 2/ Average of monthly prices, 1946-50. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, December 1, 1947, on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges, prior to December 1.

DISSOLVING WOOD PULP FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION DECREASES IN NOVEMBER

The amount of dissolving wood pulp available for domestic consumption declined to 60,278 tons in November, compared with 61,455 the previous month. The amount available in November, however, is still the third largest this year. Domestic production of wood pulp decreased in December for the third successive month. Total domestic production for the year 1950 is estimated to be 475,810 tons, the highest on record.

Table 14.- Dissolving wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, U. S., for specified years and months

(Tons)				
	: Domestic : production <u>1/</u> :	: Imports <u>2/</u> :	: Exports <u>2/</u> :	: Available for : domestic : consumption <u>3/</u> :
1939.....	193,420	88,052	48,232	233,240
1946.....	298,474	202,192	8,491	492,175
1947.....	324,927	248,606	10,389	563,144
1948.....	356,700	243,740	15,937	584,503
1949.....	4/	154,348	25,928	4/
1950, August.....	43,775	16,368	1,643	58,500
1950, September.....	36,896	26,068	2,254	60,710
1950, October.....	43,639	18,661	845	61,455
1950, November.....	42,695	20,390	2,807	60,278
1950, December.....	40,824	4/	4/	4/

1/ Sulphite, bleached, dissolving grades. From Facts for Industry, Pulp and Paper Manufactures, Bureau of the Census.

2/ Sulphite, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from Foreign Commerce Statistics of the U. S., Bureau of the Census.

3/ Production plus imports, less exports.

4/ No data available.

DU PONT BUYS PLANT IN TENNESSEE

Buildings of the ~~Morris Ct. Farmers'~~ cooperative have been purchased by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for probable conversion into a cellulose sponge plant, it was announced by DuPont officials. The announcement said studies are being conducted to determine the type and layout of equipment and to ascertain when installation may begin, in view of present-day unsettled conditions. DuPont's sponge construction currently is centered at Buffalo, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

LEVER BROS. BUILDS ST. LOUIS SYNTHETIC DETERGENT PLANT

Construction work is now under way on a 5 million dollar synthetic detergent plant and warehouse at Pagedale near here, it is made known by Lever Bros. Co. According to W. H. Burkhardt, production vice president, the 27-acre site will eventually become one of the country's largest and most complete production centers for detergents, ~~shortening~~ and allied products. Work also is to start shortly on a warehouse at the site. No-rinse "Surf" is to be produced at the new unit, which will include a six-story processing unit, three-story packaging structure and an electric sub-station.

Daily News Record, January 30, 1951, p. 27.

This is a preliminary report on the results of the investigation of the chemical composition of the various types of wood available in the United States. The results are given in the following table.

Species	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume	Weight	Volume
1. <i>Pinus strobus</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2. <i>Pinus resinosa</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3. <i>Pinus taeda</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4. <i>Pinus milleriana</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5. <i>Pinus rigida</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6. <i>Pinus strobus</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7. <i>Pinus resinosa</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8. <i>Pinus taeda</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9. <i>Pinus milleriana</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10. <i>Pinus rigida</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

The following table gives the results of the investigation of the chemical composition of the various types of wood available in the United States. The results are given in the following table.

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